

Rules made under s.26.

RABIES (CONTROL) RULES

(LN. 1984/084)

1.11.1984

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Title.

1. (1) These Rules may be cited as the Rabies (Control) Rules, 1984.
- (2) These Rules shall come into operation on the 1st day of November, 1984.

Interpretation.

- 2.(1) In these rules unless the context otherwise requires:–

“animal” means an animal (other than man) belonging to any of the orders of mammals specified in Schedule 1 to these rules;

“cat” means an animal belonging to the species *Felis catus* of the order of mammals Carnivora;

“the Controller” means the Director of Medical and Health Services who shall receive information about animals and carcasses affected or suspected of being affected with specified diseases;

“dog” means an animal belonging to the species *canis familiaris* of the order of mammals Carnivora;

“infected area” means an area which is declared to be an infected area for purposes connected with the control and eradication of rabies by an order of the Controller to which rule 8 relates;

“infected area order” means an order for the purposes of Rule 9 made by the Controller under Rule 9;

“infected place” means a place which is declared to be an infected place by a notice served under Rule 5;

“inspector” means the Chief Environmental Health Officer, the Deputy Chief Environmental Health Officer and other persons appointed for the purposes of these rules by the Controller and may include a Government veterinary surgeon;

“licence” means a licence granted under these rules, and includes any permit, approval or other form of authorisation;

“the Minister” means the Minister with responsibility for health matters;

“premises” includes land, with or without buildings, and where a person occupies land which comprises two or more non-adjacent areas,

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each of those areas shall be deemed to be separate premises for the purposes of these rules;

Notice of rabies or suspected rabies.

3.(1) Subject to paragraph (4) a person who knows or suspects that an animal (whether in captivity or not) is affected with rabies, or was at the time of its death so affected, shall with all practicable speed give notice of that fact to an inspector or to a police officer.

(2) Without prejudice to paragraph (1) a person who knows or suspects that an animal in his possession or under his charge is, or was at the time of its death, affected with rabies shall, as far as practicable, keep that animal or, as the case may be, the carcase of that animal separate from any other animal.

(3) Where notice under paragraph (1) is given to an inspector or to a police officer he shall immediately transmit the information received by the most expeditious means most expedient means.

(a) *Omitted*

(b) *Omitted*

(4) Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply in such cases as may be prescribed by the Public Health Act or other legislation for the purpose of regulating the keeping, importation or use of rabies virus.

Declaration of infected place.

4.(1) Where an inspector receives information under rule 3 concerning the existence at any premises of any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies or of the death of any such animal at any such premises, or where, through any other cause, he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that rabies exists or has within the preceding 56 days existed at any premises, or that there is an animal there which has been or which may have been exposed to the infection of rabies he may cause a notice in the form set out in Schedule 2 to be served on the occupier of the said premises.

(2) On service of such a notice the premises, within the limits specified in the notice, shall become an infected place, and such place, and any person from time to time therein, shall be subject to:—

(a) the provisions prescribed in rule 6; and

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- (b) any additional provisions which may be specified in a further notice, in so far as such provisions are from time to time in force.

(3) An inspector may from time to time, by service of a further notice in writing on the occupier of the infected place, direct all or any of the following things, namely:—

- (a) that the limits of the infected place shall be altered in the manner described in the notice;
- (b) that any of the provisions prescribed by rule 6 or by a previous notice served in accordance with this paragraph shall cease to apply to the infected place, or to persons therein, or shall be varied or modified to the extent or in the manner specified in the notice; or
- (c) that such additional provisions as may be specified in the notice shall apply to the infected place, or to persons from time to time therein.

(4) The provisions imposed by a notice or notices served under this rule shall remain in force until varied or cancelled by a written notice to that effect served by an inspector on the occupier of the infected place.

(5) An inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice served by him under this rule to the Minister, the Controller, the Administrative Secretary, the Commissioner of Police, the Collector of Revenue and the Deputy Fortress Commander.

Veterinary inquiry as to the existence of rabies.

5. (1) Where, by reason of information received, under rules 3 or 4 or otherwise, an inspector has grounds for suspecting that rabies exists, or has within the preceding 56 days existed at any premises, or that there is an animal thereat which has been or which may have been exposed to the infection of that disease, he shall with all practicable speed enquire as to the correctness of such information, and examine any animal or the carcase of any animal found at the premises. The opinion of the inspector as to the existence or previous existence of rabies at the premises shall be subject to confirmation by or on behalf of the Controller.

(2) For the purposes of discharging his functions under this rule an inspector may:—

- (a) enter on any part of the premises;

- (b) remove or cause to be removed from the premises any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies or any animal which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected or the carcase of any such animal, to a place where the animal can conveniently be kept under veterinary observation or to a place either within or outside Gibraltar where the animal or carcase can be subjected to diagnostic tests; and
- (c) take such samples as may be required for the purpose of diagnosis from any animal on the premises, whether or not such animal is affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected;

and the occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such assistance to the inspector as may be required for the purposes of this rule.

(3) The occupier of any premises on which there is or has been an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or the carcase of any such animal, or an animal or the carcase of an animal which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected, and the veterinary surgeon (if any) who has been attending or has been consulted respecting the animal or carcase and any person who has been in charge of the animal or carcase or in any manner in contact with it, shall give all reasonable facilities for an inquiry under this rule, and for the removal of any animal or carcase and the taking of samples.

(4) Any such occupier, veterinary surgeon or person as aforesaid shall, if so required by an inspector give such information as he possesses as to the animal or carcase, as to the location or movements of any other animal in his possession or under his charge, and as to any other animal with which any such animal may have been in contact.

Provisions relating to infected places.

6.(1) Any premises declared to be an infected place by a notice served under rule 4 and any person from time to time thereat, shall be subject to the following provisions namely:—

- (a) Any animal in the infected place which is affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or any animal therein which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected, shall be detained and isolated in a part of the infected place approved for the purpose by an inspector.

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- (b) No person shall have access to an animal detained and isolated under paragraph (a) except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector, and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted. This prohibition shall not apply to an inspector, the owner of the animal or his representative, a person tending the animal or a veterinary surgeon employed by the owner.
- (c) No animal shall be moved into or out of an infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted.
- (d) No carcase shall be removed from an infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted, and the carcase of an animal dying at the infected place shall be disposed of in a manner specified by the Controller.
- (e) Subject to the power of an inspector to remove and detain an animal under rule 5(2), any animal in the infected place which is affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected, may be slaughtered by or on behalf of its owner but only after notice of the intended slaughter has been given to an owner by the inspector. Where such slaughter takes place, steps shall be taken to ensure that the head and neck of the animal are not damaged, and the carcase shall be made available to an inspector.
- (f) Notice of the death of any animal in the infected place shall be given with all practicable speed to an inspector by the owner or other person in charge of the animal, or by the occupier of the infected place.
- (g) No litter, dung, utensil, pen, hurdle or other things coming from, or used in connection with, the animal affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or an animal which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected, shall be removed from the infected place, except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector, and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted.

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- (h) Every part of an infected place where an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or an animal which has been in contact with an animal so affected or suspected, has been shall be disinfected by the occupier of the infected place in a manner approved by an inspector.
- (i) The occupier shall ensure that notices in a form approved by an inspector are prominently displayed at the infected place, indicating that it has been declared so to be, and drawing attention to the existence or possible existence of rabies thereat.

(2) Where the occupier of an infected place fails to comply with the requirements of paragraph (h) and paragraph (i) above, it shall be lawful for an inspector to enter the infected place, and to carry out or cause to be carried out the necessary disinfection, or to erect or cause to be erected the requisite notices; and, without prejudice to any proceedings arising out of the default, the reasonable expenses incurred in making good the default shall be recoverable on demand as a civil debt from the occupier of the infected place.

Notice of intended slaughter.

7. (1) Where the controller proposes to cause an animal to be slaughtered under the powers conferred on him by these rules an inspector shall serve a notice of intended slaughter on the owner or other person in charge of the animal, informing him of the proposed slaughter, and (except where the animal has already been removed by an inspector under rule 5(2)(b)) requiring him to surrender the animal for slaughter, or to detain the animal pending its slaughter (or pending its surrender and removal for slaughter) on such part of the premises at which the animal is kept as may be specified in the notice and to isolate it as far as practicable from any other animal.

- (2) The person on whom such a notice has been served:—
 - (a) shall comply therewith; and
 - (b) shall not move the animal, or cause or permit it to be moved, off the part of the premises on which it is required to be detained, except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector, and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted.

Declaration of infected area.

8.(1) Where the Controller believes or suspects that rabies exists, or has within the preceding six months existed, in an area, he may by order declare

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that area, together with any adjoining area into which he considers there may be a possibility of rabies spreading, to be an infected area for purposes connected with the control and eradication of that disease, and the provisions of rules 9 to 11 shall apply in relation to every infected area so declared.

- (2) An order to which paragraph (1) relates may:—
- (a) provide for the division of the infected area into zones delineated in accordance with the order;
 - (b) provide for the application in each zone of such of the provisions of Schedule 3 as may be specified therein, and, where appropriate, prescribe the descriptions of animals and other matters in respect of which any such provision shall apply;
 - (c) provide for Gibraltar as a whole to be an infected area; and
 - (d) be varied or revoked by a subsequent order.

(3) Where an order to which paragraph (1) relates does not provide for the division of the infected area into zones, the area as a whole shall, for the purposes of paragraph (2)(b) be deemed to be a zone, and the provisions of Schedule 3 may be applied thereto as provided for in that paragraph.

Destruction of foxes and barbary apes in infected areas.

9.(1) Where the Controller considers it expedient so to do, he may take steps to secure the destruction in an infected area of foxes (other than foxes held in captivity) and barbary apes (otherwise known as barbary macaques) and an inspector and any person authorised in writing by the Controller for the purpose, may enter any land (other than a dwelling house) for purposes of carrying out, or if deciding whether to carry out, such destruction.

(2) Where the Controller exercises the power conferred on him by paragraph (1) methods of destruction may be used which would, apart from this provision, be unlawful.

(3) Before commencing destruction of foxes or barbary apes on any land, it shall be the duty of the Controller, whether by service of a notice in writing or by such other method as may be appropriate in the circumstances, to take all reasonable steps to inform the occupier, and any other person who may be on the land and in the case of barbary apes the Administrative Secretary and the Deputy Fortress Commander of the proposal and of the methods of destruction to be used.

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(4) Where destruction is carried out under the provisions of this rule the Controller may erect or cause to be erected fences or other obstacles for the purpose of restricting the movements of animals into and out of the area affected.

(5) The carcase of every fox or barbary ape destroyed under the provisions of this rule shall belong to the Government of Gibraltar, and shall be buried or otherwise disposed of in such manner as it may determine.

(6) No person shall obstruct the destruction of foxes or barbary apes under the provisions of this rule, or interfere with the carcase of any fox or barbary ape so destroyed.

(7) Before commencing destruction of barbary apes the Controller will insofar as circumstances allow select and apprehend a number of breeding pairs of barbary apes.

Power of an inspector to prohibit sporting or recreational activities on account of rabies.

10. (1) An inspector may prohibit by notice in writing the holding of any sporting or recreational activity in Gibraltar when, in the opinion of the inspector, the holding of such activity may cause or lead to the spread of rabies, and any such notice (which may be withdrawn or varied by a subsequent notice) shall be served on the person or persons responsible for the holding of such activity which may include a servant, employee or agent of the Government of Gibraltar.

(2) A notice of prohibition under paragraph (1) shall be given to the appropriate person:—

- (a) by serving it on him either by delivery thereof to him personally, or by leaving it for him at his last known place of abode or business or by sending it through the post, in a letter addressed to him;
- (b) if he is responsible for the holding of such activity by virtue of his being a member or servant of a club or association, whether incorporated or unincorporated, by serving it on the secretary of the club or association or by leaving it at the address of the club or association;
- (c) if he is so responsible by virtue of his being a director, officer or servant of a limited company, by serving it at the registered office of the company or,

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- (d) by exhibiting it in a prominent position on the land where it is proposed to hold the sporting or recreational activity or by publishing it in the Gibraltar Chronicle or any other newspaper published in Gibraltar or by exhibiting it or publishing it in such other way as the Minister is satisfied will best bring it to the attention of members of the public and persons likely to be affected by the prohibition.

(3) Where notice is given by serving it at the registered office of a limited company or on the secretary of a club or association, all reasonable steps shall immediately be taken to bring it to the attention of a director, member, officer or servant of such company, club or association likely to be affected by the prohibition.

Erection of warning notices.

11. (1) The Controller may erect or cause to be erected notices:—

- (a) at any place within and on the boundaries of an infected area, indicating that the area is an infected area for purposes connected with the control and eradication of rabies; and
- (b) on the boundaries of and on any access to land on which destruction of foxes or barbary apes is carried out in accordance with rule 9 indicating the nature of the operations being carried out on the land, and the methods of destruction being used.

(2) It shall be unlawful for a person to remove, destroy deface or alter any notice exhibited under any of the provisions of these rules.

Offences.

12. Any person who contravenes any provision of these rules or any provision of these rules as applied in an infected area by an infected area order, or any provision of a licence granted or notice served under any such provision, or who fails to comply with any such provision, or who causes or permits any such contravention or non-compliance commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for two years and a fine of £1000.

Revocation.

13. Rules 7 and 9 of the Animals and Birds Rules are revoked.

FIRST SCHEDULE

ANIMALS TO WHICH THESE RULES APPLY.

ORDER	COMMON NAMES OF SOME SPECIES (SEE NOTE BELOW)
Artiodactyla	Pigs, peccaries, hippopotamuses, camels, llamas, chevrotains, deer, giraffes, pronghorns, cattle, antelopes, dunkers, gazelles, goats, sheep.
Carnivora	Dogs, cats, jackals, foxes, wolves, bears, raccoons, coatis, pandas, otters, weasels, martens, polecats, badgers, skunks, mink, ratels, genets, civets, linsangs, mongooses, hyaenas, ocelots, pumas, cheetahs, lions, tigers, leopards.
Chiroptera	Bats, flying foxes.
Dermoptera	Flying lemurs.
Edentata	Anteaters, sloths, armadillos.
Hyracoidea	Hyraxes.
Insectivora	Solenodons, tenrecs, otter shrews, golden moles, hedgehogs, elephant shrews, shrews, moles, desmans.
Lagomorpha	Pikas, rabbits, hares.
Marsupialia	Opossums, marsupial mice, dasyures, marsupial moles, marsupial anteaters, bandicoots, rat opossums, cuscuses, phalangers, koalas, wombats, wallabies, kangaroos.
Monotremata	Echidnas, duck-billed platypuses.
Perissodactyla	Horses, asses, zebras, tapirs, rhinoceroses.
Pholidota	Pangolins.
Primates All families except Hominidae	Tree shrews, lemurs, indris, sifakas, aye-ayes, lorises, bushbabies, tarsiers, titis, uakaris, sakis, howlers, capuchins, squirrel monkeys, marmosets, tamarins, macaques, mangabeys, baboons, langurs,

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(Man)	gibbons, great apes.
Proboscides	Elephants.
Rodentia	Gophers, squirrels, chipmunks, marmots, scaly-tailed squirrels, pocket mice, kangaroo rats, beavers, mountain beavers, springhaas, mice, rats, hamsters, lemmings, voles, gerbils, water rats, dormice, jumping mice, jarboas, porcupines, cavies (including guinea pigs), capybaras, chinchillas, spiny rats, gundis.
Tubulidentate	Aardvarks.

Note:– Some of the common names of animals included in this Schedule are set out opposite the appropriate reference. The list is for guidance only and does not form part of these rules.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Form of Notice declaring and defining the limits
of an infected place.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS ACT.

RABIES (CONTROL) RULES, 1984.
(RULE 4).

**NOTICE DECLARING AND DEFINING THE LIMITS OF AN
INFECTED PLACE.**

To

of

I, the undersigned, being an inspector of the Department with responsibility for Health Matters for the Government of Gibraltar hereby give you as the occupier of the undermentioned premises notice that in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned rules the undermentioned premises are hereby declared to be an infected place for the purposes of the said rules and that the premises, and any person from time to time thereat, accordingly become subject to the Rules specified in this notice which are printed on the back hereof. Any person infringing these Rules is liable to prosecution.

This notice remains in force in its present form until it is cancelled or varied by a subsequent notice served by an inspector of the Department on the occupier of the infected place.

NOTE:— A Notice declaring an infected place may be served under Rule 4 of the Rabies (Control) Rules in respect of any premises at which there is an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, or at which such animal has died, or in respect of premises at which an inspector has reasonable grounds for suspecting that rabies has existed within the previous 56 days, or that there is an animal which has been or which may have been exposed to the infection of rabies through contact with an affected or suspected animal.

Description of Infected Place.

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Dated 20

(Signed)

Official Address

Note– The inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to the Minister with responsibility for health matters, Director of Medical Health Services, Administrative Secretary, the Commissioner of Police, the Collector of Revenue and the Deputy Fortress Commander.

The Rules set out in Rule 6 are to be printed on the back of this notice.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Provisions which may be applied in Zones in Infected Areas
(Rule 8).

PROVISION I.

Restriction of movement of animals into and out of a zone.

(1) The movement of animals of such descriptions or species as may be prescribed by the infected area order into or out of any zone as may be so prescribed is hereby prohibited, except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted.

(2) Paragraph (1) above shall not apply to an animal which is transported directly between two places outside the zone, provided the animal is not unloaded within the zone from the vehicle or vessel which is carrying it, or permitted to come into contact with any other animal while there.

PROVISION II.

Control of dogs and cats.

(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (4) below, it shall be the duty of the owner or other person in charge of a dog or cat, and of the occupier of the premises at which the dog or cat is normally kept, or at which it may be temporarily staying, to ensure that the dog or cat—

- (a) is at all times securely confined within the premises or a part thereof, and does not stray or escape therefrom;
- (b) does not come into contact with any other animal, other than an animal with which it is normally in contact at the premises; and
- (c) only leaves the premises in accordance with this provision.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (1) above it shall not be unlawful for a dog or cat –

- (a) to be exercised outside the premises within which it is confined, on condition that, throughout the period of exercise it is –

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- (i) held securely on a leash by the person in charge of the dog or cat, and in no circumstances permitted to run free;
 - (ii) prevented from coming into contact with any other animal, other than an animal with which it is normally in contact at the premises at which it is confined; and
 - (iii) in the case of a dog, securely fitted with a muzzle; or
- (b) to be moved to other premises within the same zone, on condition that—
 - (i) whilst being so moved, it is either controlled in the manner specified in the proviso to sub-paragraph (a) above, or carried in a suitable secure container which does not permit it to come into contact with any other animal other than an animal with which it is normally in contact at the premises at which it is confined; and
 - (ii) it does not (except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted) come into contact with any other animal at the premises to which it is moved.

(3) An inspector may serve on the owner or other person in charge of a dog or cat, or on the occupier of the premises at which the dog or cat is or should be confined, a notice in writing setting out such requirements, and prescribing such conditions, with respect to the control and confinement of the dog or cat as the inspector may consider appropriate, and the person to whom such a notice is served shall take all necessary steps to comply with the provisions thereof.

(4) Where a Government Veterinary Surgeon is satisfied that, having regard to the purpose for which a particular dog or cat is kept, any of the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) above would, if applied to that dog or cat, unduly restrict its use for that purpose, he may by licence exempt the owner or other person in charge of that dog or cat from all or any of those requirements subject to compliance by that person with such conditions as may be imposed by the licence.

PROVISION III.

Control of animals other than dogs and cats.

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(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (4) below, it shall be the duty of the owner or other person in charge of an animal of a description or species prescribed by the infected area order, and of the occupier of the premises at which such animal is normally kept or at which it may be temporarily staying, to ensure that the animal—

- (a) is at all times securely confined within the premises, or a part thereof and does not stray or escape therefrom;
- (b) does not come into contact with any other animal, other than an animal with which it is normally in contact at the premises; and
- (c) only leaves the premises in accordance with this provision.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (1) above, it shall not be unlawful for an animal—

- (a) which is normally exercised outside the premises within which it is confined to be so exercised, on condition that, throughout the period of exercise, it is:—
 - (i) closely controlled and properly restrained by the person in charge of the animal, and in no circumstances permitted to run free; and
 - (ii) prevented from coming into contact with any other animal, other than an animal with which it is normally in contact at the premises at which it is confined; or
- (b) to be moved to other premises within the same zone:

Provided that:—

- (i) it is transported in such a way as will ensure that it is kept under proper control and restraint, and that it cannot come into contact with any other animal, other than an animal with which it is normally in contact at the premises at which it is confined; and
- (ii) it does not (except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted) come into contact with any other animal at the premises to which it is moved.

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(3) An inspector may serve on the owner or other person in charge of an animal to which this provision applies, or on the occupier of the premises at which the animal is or should be confined, a notice in writing setting out such requirements, and prescribing such conditions, with respect to the control and confinement of the animal as the inspector may consider appropriate, and the person on whom such a notice is served shall take all necessary steps to comply with the provision thereof.

(4) Where a Government Veterinary Surgeon is satisfied that, having regard to the purpose for which a particular animal to which the provision applies is kept, any of the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) above would, if applied to that animal unduly restrict its use for that purpose, he may by licence exempt the owner or other person in charge of that animal from all or any of those requirements subject to compliance by that person with such conditions as may be imposed by the licence.

PROVISION IV.

Seizure, detention and disposal of animals not under control.

(1) Where an animal to which Provision II or Provision III applies is not confined or controlled as required by those provisions, or as required by a notice served or licence granted thereunder, an inspector or a police officer may seize and detain the animal and the following paragraphs of this provision shall apply thereto.

(2) The Controller shall take all reasonable steps to draw the attention of members of the public in their area to the address or location of any place at which animals seized under paragraph (1) above are to be detained, and an animal seized under that paragraph shall be removed to such a place, and detained thereat for a period of 3 days, unless claimed by or on behalf of its owner within that period.

(3) Where an animal seized under this provision is claimed by or on behalf of its owner within the period specified in paragraph (2) above, the Controller may require the animal to be detained at its owner's expense at such place and for such additional period as an inspector may direct.

(4) Where the owner of an animal which has been claimed within the period specified in paragraph (2) above—

- (a) fails to meet, within the period specified by the Controller the reasonable expenses of the Government in seizing and detaining the animal, or

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- (b) where an additional period of detention has been directed in respect of the animal under paragraph (3) above, fails to enter into an arrangement satisfactory to the Government for meeting the reasonable expenses of the Government incurred or to be incurred in connection with such additional period of detention or fails to comply with the terms of such an arrangement,

the Controller may destroy the animal and dispose of its carcase or otherwise dispose of the animal as he may think fit.

(5) Where an animal seized under this provision is not claimed by or on behalf of its owner within the period specified in paragraph (2) above, the Controller may destroy the animal and dispose of its carcase, or otherwise dispose of the animal as he may think fit.

(6) The reasonable expenses incurred in seizing, detaining, destroying or disposing of an animal or carcase under the foregoing paragraphs of this Provision shall, without prejudice to any proceedings arising for an offence against these Rules be recoverable on demand as a civil debt from the owner of the animal.

(7) Where circumstances prevent an animal which is liable to be seized under this Provision from being so seized, it shall be lawful for an inspector or a police officer to destroy the animal without so seizing it.

(8) An inspector or a police officer may enter any land for the purpose of seizing or destroying an animal which is liable to be seized or destroyed under the foregoing paragraphs of this Provision.

PROVISION V.

Compulsory vaccination of animals.

(1) The owner of an animal of a description or species prescribed by the infected area order shall take steps to ensure that the animal is, within such period as may be so prescribed, vaccinated against rabies with a vaccine approved for the purposes by the Controller.

(2) Where an animal is vaccinated under paragraph (1) above, the owner of the animal shall ensure that it is marked in such manner, or provided with such other means of identification, as the Controller may require.

(3) Where a person fails to comply with any of the foregoing requirements of this Provision, the Controller may seize the animal and –

- (a) arrange for those requirements to be carried out; or

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- (b) destroy the animal and dispose of its carcase, or otherwise dispose of the animal as he or they may think fit.

(4) An inspector may enter any land for the purpose of seizing an animal under paragraph (3) above, and the owner or other person in charge of the animal and the occupier of the land, shall render all reasonable assistance to such officer or inspector to enable him to exercise the powers conferred by this paragraph.

(5) The reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the seizure, vaccination, marking or identification, destruction or disposal of an animal under paragraphs (3) and (4) above may be recovered on demand as a civil debt from the owner of the animal, without prejudice to any proceedings arising for an offence against these rules.

PROVISION VI.

Prohibition of gatherings of animals.

Events of a kind prescribed by the infected area order at which animals, or such descriptions or species of animals as may be so prescribed, are gathered together, are hereby prohibited, except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted; and the occupier of any land on which an event prohibited by this provision is held, and the person responsible for organising or holding that event, commits an offence against these Rules.

PROVISION VII.

Prohibition of certain activities.

(1) The following activities are hereby prohibited, except under the authority of a licence granted by an inspector and in accordance with the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted, namely –

- (a) hunting and cubbing;
- (b) the racing or coursing, or the training for racing or coursing of any hounds or dogs;
- (c) point-to-point meetings; and
- (d) the shooting or attempted shooting of game or other wildlife.

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(2) Any person who takes part in an activity prohibited by paragraph (1) above, and the occupier of any land on which that activity takes place, commits an offence against these Rules.

PROVISION VIII.

Notification of deaths of animals.

(1) Any person who knows of the death of an animal of a description or species prescribed by the infected area order, or who finds the carcase of such an animal shall report the fact to an inspector unless he has reasonable grounds for believing that the animal did not die from rabies, or that the fact of its death has already been reported.

(2) The carcase of every animal to which this Provision applies shall belong to the Controller and shall be buried or otherwise disposed of in such manner as he may determine.

(3) An inspector shall have power to enter any land for the purpose of taking possession of the carcase of an animal to which this provision applies.